

"How! Khola!" American Artist  
Schreyvogel's Latest Painting.



Mr. Charles Schreyvogel, the artist who leaped into immediate fame by the exhibition last year of his painting "My Dunkle," which won the Thomas B. Clarke prize at the National Academy of Design, New York, has just completed another spirited picture, depicting in the accompanying illustration, it is called "How! Khola!" a title enigmatical to all but those familiar with Indian life on the plains. It represents a charge of United States cavalry upon a band of Indians. One of the red warriors has fallen and is pinned to the earth by his horse. Just as the trooper in pursuit is about to dispatch him with a bullet he holds up a hand and exclaims: "How! Khola!" ("Hold! I am a friend!") by which ejaculation the pursuer recognizes one to whom he owes a favor and so spares his life.

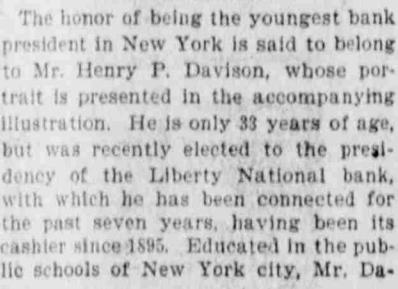
Mr. Schreyvogel was born in New York, 1861, and now resides on the heights of Hoboken, where he has a picturesque studio within sight of the Palisades of the Hudson.

AN ANGEL OF PEACE, MRS. BOTHA.



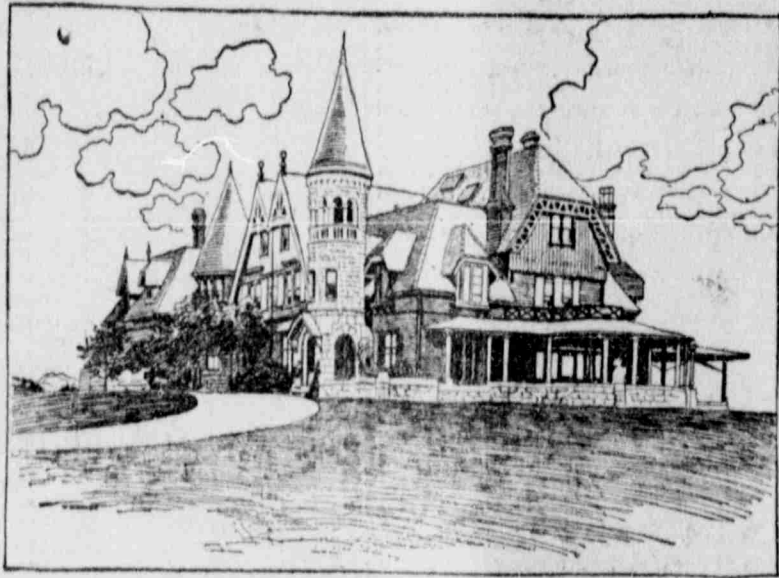
The announcement that Mrs. Louis Botha, wife of the brave Boer general, has gone to Europe to intercede with Mr. Kruger to use his influence for peace brings this gallant little lady again into prominence. She is still young and comely, as her portrait in

NEW YORK'S YOUNGEST BANK PRESIDENT.



The honor of being the youngest bank president in New York is said to belong to Mr. Henry P. Davison, whose portrait is presented in the accompanying illustration. He is only 35 years of age, but was recently elected to the presidency of the Liberty National bank, with which he has been connected for the past seven years, having been its cashier since 1895. Educated in the public schools of New York city, Mr. Davison entered the University of the City of New York, but did not graduate, preferring the career in which he has won such success, which he attributes to "sticking to business, booming, building up, working—and that is what we are here for," to quote his own words.

MR. HENRY CLEWS' PALATIAL COTTAGE AT NEWPORT.



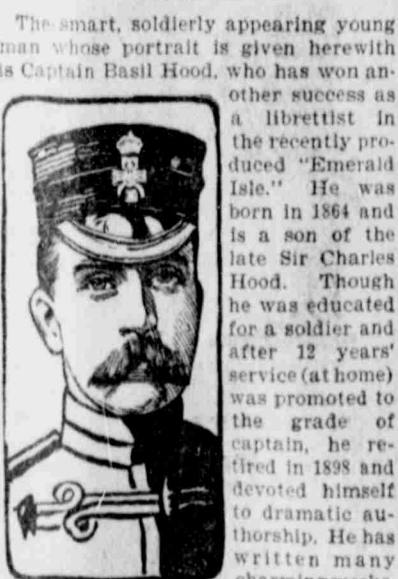
The accompanying illustration shows the palatial cottage at Newport belonging to the well known banker, Henry Clews. Although called a "cottage," it is in reality an imposing villa, one of the beautiful architectural creations with which Newport abounds. It was built a few years ago and is situated on a high bluff overlooking the sea, from which its pointed towers and many gables can be seen a long distance away. The towers are of stone, though the main body of the structure is of wood, the architecture being decidedly composite. The cost of running this "cottage" is said to amount to \$50,000 a year.

LATEST PORTRAIT OF PIETRO MASCAINI.



The talented but erratic and eccentric Pietro Mascagni, composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Iris," etc., so popular throughout the musical world, announces that he is to write a biography of the great Verdi, recently deceased. There is no doubt of Mascagni's ability as a composer, but his aptitude as a biographer is yet to be shown. As there is a big streak of vanity in his composition, it is the opinion of those who know him that Mascagni's life of Verdi will contain a great deal of the former and only a modicum of the latter. Mascagni, now nearly 35 years old, is of a fiery disposition, indolent and indolent by turns. He is said to keep several musical compositions on hand at a time, working upon one or the other, as the spirit moves him.

CAPTAIN BASIL HOOD, DRAMATIC AUTHOR.



The smart, soldierly appearing young man whose portrait is given herewith is Captain Basil Hood, who has won another success as a librettist in the recently produced "Emerald Isle." He was born in 1864 and is a son of the late Sir Charles Hood. Though he was educated for a soldier and after 12 years' service (at home) was promoted to the grade of captain, he retired in 1898 and devoted himself to dramatic authorship. He has written many charming works, but in the book of the "Emerald Isle" it is said he has quite eclipsed himself and brought forth something "without a dull or inelegant passage from beginning to end." Captain Hood is a great reader and traveler and keeps his eyes open for material to be used in his compositions.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

A trial of storage batteries for automobiles is being arranged to take place at Paris under the auspices of the Automobile Club of France. The trials will be made to ascertain the efficiency of the batteries submitted.

Now that the time has come when electricity can be conveyed over a wire and utilized at a distance of many miles

from the point of development, its practical possibilities have been greatly increased. A swift mountain stream or a cataract may be made to yield up its power, and this power may be transmitted without material loss of energy to towns on the plains, where it has great value to man. The success achieved along this line in California is

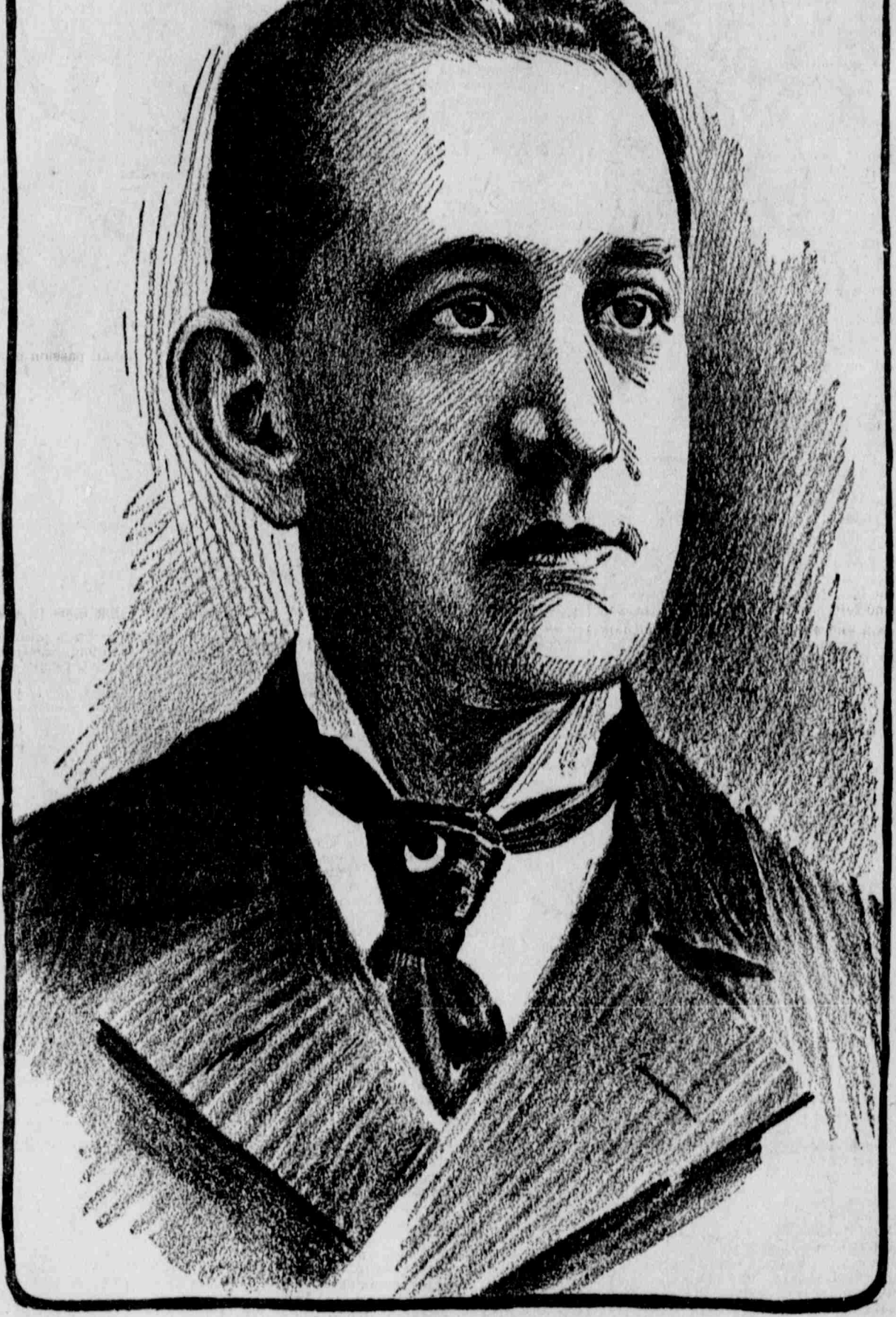
ADOLPH S. OCHS' GENIUS FOR JOURNALISM AND HIS SUCCESS.

If success may be measured by continued advance and conclusive achievements, then it certainly has been won by Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, the new proprietor of the Philadelphia Times. "Insatiable archer, will not two suffice?" was the accusatory question of a brother journalist when it was learned that the owner and manager of the Chattanooga Times and of the New York Times had added another paper with the same title to his shelf of enterprising dailies. Mr. Ochs, who seems to have a penchant for Times newspapers and has decided genius for journalism, was born in Cincinnati, O., March 12, 1855, and now, in his forty-fourth year, surveys the field he entered when a youth from the serene heights of assured success. Coming of fine old German stock and having the good fortune to be born poor, he can now look back upon his career with the satisfaction of one who has improved his opportunities and has been the architect of his own fortunes.

In 1844 his father, Julius Ochs, came to America. He enlisted for the Mexican war and was also an officer on the Union side during the late civil war, closing his military record as captain of the Fifty-second Ohio infantry. In 1865 he moved to Knoxville, Tenn., where his son Adolph, after a taste of common school education, took his initial step in 1869 in the newspaper business as a carrier boy for the Knoxville Daily Chronicle. In 1873 he became a "devil" in the Chronicle office at a salary of \$2 per week and two years later obtained a job as printer in the office of the Louisville Courier Journal. He was subsequently in the composing room of the Knoxville Daily Tribune, and in 1877 was general utility man on the Chattanooga Daily Dispatch. Thus far he had worked for others, but in 1878 he started a venture of his own by publishing a city directory of Chattanooga, setting the type and printing it himself. This gave him the wherewithal for purchasing an interest in the Chattanooga Daily Times, which was then apparently moribund. Like Pulitzer, Harmsworth and many others who might be mentioned, Ochs was born with a genius for journalism—or at least for making journalism pay. The Times felt his revivifying influence from the very first and went ahead by leaps and bounds, so that, while in 1878 he had paid—or promised to pay—only \$1,150 for a half interest, for the other half in a short time he was obliged to pay \$7,500, an appreciation due solely to his astonishing energy. While it was the generous support of the citizens of the city that made The Times a paying venture, it was also conceded by many that "The Times made Chattanooga." At all events, it was alive and progressive in 1883 in sending out the "first special news train ever run in Tennessee" and in 1890 housing itself in a building that cost not far from \$200,000.

This paper and The Tradesman, which was started by Mr. Ochs in 1879, furnished a steady and increasing income, and in view of this fact the publisher-editor's ideas of journalism, which he gave to the world in an address in 1891, possess a peculiar significance.

Speaking particularly of "interior dailies" he said: "The requirements of a small community are greater than those of a large city. In a small town an all around newspaper man is needed; no sailing under false colors; what is in him is soon known. The editors and publishers of the great daily newspapers are removed from the people; they occupy



ADOLPH S. OCHS.

lofty places from which they gaze with cynical eyes upon the transactions of the world; their personality is oblivious to the people. Not so with those occupying similar positions on the smaller daily newspaper, the qualifications necessary to successfully conduct which are multitudinous and usually require all the ability of the editor and publisher united in one person."

Then he goes on to describe the qualifications which he considers necessary in this dual capacity, enunciating a series of rules which should be pinned up in every newspaper office in the country and perhaps have been in many. "The editor-publisher should be a practical, intelligent printer of gentlemanly habits with a thorough knowledge of the business from making up the form to sweeping out the office. Before undertaking to publish a daily newspaper he should be sanguine that the opportunity of his life is just open to him; he should be free from any financial entanglements. If in debt for the original purchase of his office, the terms of payment should be so arranged that they do not become an embarrassment early in the venture. He should be loyal to all the best interests of his constituents, identified with progressive movements and ideas and not afraid to change his views when he finds that he is wrong. Subservient to no man or interest, he should impress on every one that his paper is always just and fair. He should know that judgment, good sense and business prudence are more required at the beginning than later on; that the desideratum is to make the paper self sustaining, and this should be accomplished as quickly as possible; that sooner or later the paper will have to depend only on its revenues, and by that time it should be no less attractive, for then it most requires friends and patrons."

The real interest centering in these maxims lies in the fact that Mr. Ochs seems to have lived up to them, and he speaks from full experience when he says in conclusion, "A man who possesses these qualifications, understands these requirements and can practice them is prepared to undertake the successful publication of a daily newspaper anywhere where victory is possible."

It was in 1896 that Mr. Ochs carried into practice his theories as to what a really great metropolitan newspaper needed when he purchased a controlling interest in the New York Times. This influential paper, with its magnificent record, had fallen into temporary difficulties of a financial character. Its copyright, trademarks, franchise and assets were put up at auction in August, 1896, and this splendid property, which was declared capable of earning at least 6 per cent annually on a million dollars, came into possession of Mr. Ochs. Its progress since that time has been remarkable, though due as much to its talented editors as to its owner and manager. Its high standing, commanding influence and literary character are a credit to the great city in which it is published and in accord with its traditions.

Having acquired the makings of a pretty good fortune in the New York Times, Mr. Ochs was ready when its Philadelphia contemporary and namesake fell into similar financial difficulties to advance a good, round sum—said to be half a million dollars or so—toward its purchase. He will probably pursue the same methods he so successfully adopted with the New York daily, which were outlined in his salutatory about five years ago: "It will be my earnest aim that The Times give the news, all the news, in concise and attractive form, in language that is parliamentary in good society and give it as early as it can be learned through any other reliable medium; to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect or interests involved; to make the columns of The Times a forum for the consideration of all questions of public importance and to invite discussion from all shades of opinion."

The best is good enough for Mr. Ochs, and having found the three great journals (which through temporary stress were thrown into his hands for a time of their real value), pursuing a course that would eventually bring them into the haven of prosperity, he has shown his good sense in retaining their old pilots, lashing the helms amidships and steering by the same old stars.

of genuine interest, and electricity carried over short distances is finding new applications constantly. The most recent of these is in pumping water to irrigate arid lands. Several installations of this kind have already been made. The system of trolley lines which was equipped by the United Tramways company of London, but has been delayed getting to work for fear of interruption being caused to the magnetic instru-

ments at Kew observatory, is now in full swing, the objections having been somehow or other removed. It is stated that the delicate instruments which have been the cause of the trouble are to be removed where electric tramway currents are not likely to trouble them. This is the first electric trolley line to be operated upon a public way either in or near London.

The site has been selected on Barclay sound, West Vancouver island, for the landing place for the Pacific cable. It consists of 100 acres and will be laid out as a town and cottages built for employees. Baltimore advises that plans are well advanced in the formation of a new and large security holding company, with a total authorized capital of \$5,000,000, which will make a specialty of controlling, operating and constructing

BERMUDA ISLANDS FOR ENGLAND'S BOER PRISONERS.



Within the scope of the view depicted in the accompanying illustration are shown the islands in Bermuda selected by the British government as a place of detention camps for Boer prisoners. Active preparations are being made on the islands, known as Tucker's, Morgan's and Darrell's, and the surplus population who cannot be accommodated at St. Helena and in Ceylon will be transported to the Bermuda, where they will be detained until "this cruel war is over." Then it is very likely the gallant Boers will be permitted to go where ever they like.

As the Bermuda lie only 635 miles distant from our coast at Cape Hatteras, the Boer prisoners will be practically within hail. They will be closely guarded by the British troops and by warships, while the channels leading to the islands from the open sea. There are said to be as many islands and islets in the Bermuda chain as there are days in the year, but few of them are large enough for occupancy. Wood and water are very scarce, there being no streams or springs, and, while the climate is that of perpetual summer, it gets rather monotonous as a steady thing. The coral rock houses and the roads are a dingy white and become as tiresome to look at as the South African veldt.

FIRST WOMAN LAWYER IN FRANCE.

The portrait presented in this illustration is of the first woman who achieved fame by being admitted as a member of the Paris bar. She is a living proof, at the new woman has appeared in France and has been accepted, though not without a shiver.

Taking advantage of the new law of last year which admitted women to legal practice, Mme. Petit, a Russian by birth, but French in the eyes of the law



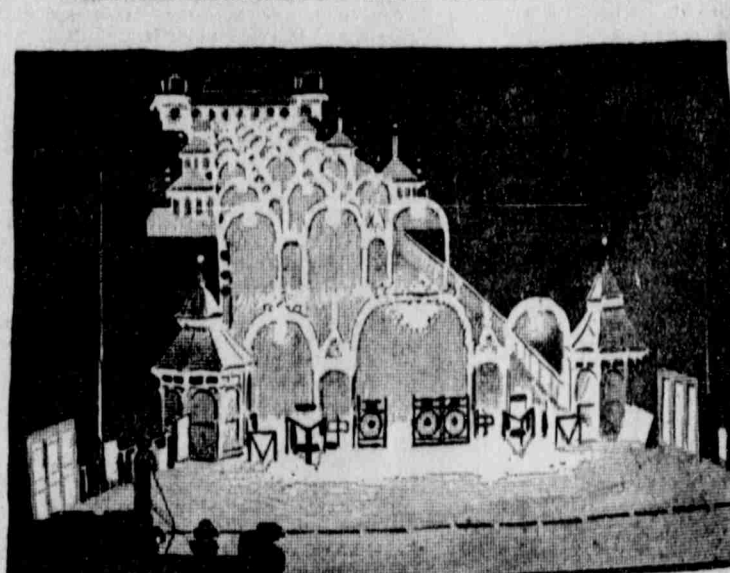
by her marriage to a native of France, applied for all the privileges accorded members of the other sex and was not denied. Her appearance at the bar, the first woman barrister of France, was memorable. She wore her robe with distinct grace and dignity, being more accustomed to handling that sort of garment than men, and when she raised her right hand and said, "Je le jure"—I swear—she thrilled her audience. Her advent was such a decided success that she was recently followed by another lady, this time an unmarried one, Mlle. Jeanne Chauvin, who was, if possible, even more "fetching" than her predecessor. At present these two divide the honors, one being the first married woman and the other the first spinster to be admitted to the bar of France.

A STATUE OF VICTOR HUGO.

A statue of Victor Hugo, shown in the accompanying illustration and yet in an unfinished state, is to be erected in Paris next year on the occasion of the centenary of the most imposing literary figure of his country in the nineteenth century. It will be unveiled Feb. 25, 1902, just 100 years after the illustrious original was born. Nearly 50 years have passed since, in 1821, Hugo's first volume of verse brought him a pension of 1,000 francs, thus enabling him to marry Mlle. Adele Foucher, his lifelong love, to whom he wrote those passionate letters so recently published by his literary executors.



AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE NIGHT PHOTOGRAPH.



It is about this time that the observant reader will note the advertisement of watering places and seaside resorts, which, after existing in solitude during the winter, are now blossoming forth in all the glories of new paint and rejuvenated attractions. The latest device for attracting the attention of the multitude is the electrically lighted pier, an example of which is shown in the accompanying illustration and which gives a vivid idea of what can be accomplished in this direction. The illustration is from a photograph said to be one of the best of the kind ever taken.

THE PATIENT FISHERMAN AT LAST IS UTILIZED.



How to make the patient fisherman useful and utilize his faculty for sitting still all day long has at last been discovered. Visitors to a certain Florida resort this season were amused when they went to the docks by the sign presented in the accompanying illustration. Some ingenious advertiser found a means of rewarding the fishermen for their generally fruitless labors and at the same time of turning an honest penny for himself by affixing upon their backs the letters composing an advertisement of his favorite brand of cigars. The scheme worked very well so long as the fishermen kept their respective positions, but when any one of them departed for awhile and on his return took the wrong seat there was great confusion. The problem was solved by chalking each man's letter on his post and at the same time setting a sentinel to watch him.

street railways in various cities throughout this country. The proposition to consolidate the street railway lines in San Francisco is one of the enterprises in which the new company is interested.

We pay in the neighborhood of \$50,000 a year in taxes on sugar.

New York city departments expend \$5,000,000 each year for supplies.

The annual statistics relative to the

strength of the Swiss army have just been issued and show that there are 151,253 men in the first class, 17,546 in the second and 275,296 in the third, making a grand total of 434,095 soldiers. Each man is a property trained soldier and a marksman at 1,000 yards. About 25,000 robin redbreasts are exported from England annually. Six thousand people sleep in the open air in London every night.